SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 23rd December, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The Hindustán (Kálákankar), of the 14th, 18th and 20th

December, in commenting upon Lord Dufferin's speech at the dinner given to his lordship by the London Chamber of Commerce, on the 30th October,

Comments on Lord Dufferin's speech at the dinner given by the London Chamber of Commerce.

observes that he declared that great misapprehension prevailed in some quarters regarding the policy of the Government of India in Kashmir. But his defence of that policy will tend to increase rather than to diminish the so-called misapprehen-He said that the recent proceedings of the Government of India in Kashmir were the natural sequence of the action taken by him before his departure from this country. lordship's declaration is but too true. He said that the Government action in Kashmír had been condemned as an unjust interference with the freedom of native princes and as a sign of the violation of the rights and privileges conferred upon them by Her Majesty; but he assured his audience that the Government of India had no such desire. It is earnestly to be hoped that his declaration is well founded. He said that the native chiefs never had so great confidence in the sympathy and liberality of Government before. But the Hindustan

Circulation, 415 copies.

doubts the truth of his lordship's statement. The feudatory chiefs are highly dissatisfied with the treatment secorded to the Mahárája of Kashmír, and their confidence in Her Majesty's pledges has been shaken. Perhaps Lord Dufferin himself showed great liberality to them, as has been clearly pointed out by Mr. Digby in his pamphlet. The Gwalior treasury was emptied; the treatment which the Rewah state received is well known; and if the breast of the Begam of Bhopal were cut open, it would be found to have a large number of deep sores. Is this what Lord Dufferin means by the liberality of the Government of India? His lordship observed that the Kashmir state occupies a very critical position on the Indian North-West frontier, and that consequently it is necessary that the inhabitants of that state should be happy and contented. On his arrival in this country be found their condition very unsatisfactory, but as the late Mahárája was on the point of death, he did not like to hurt his feelings by interfering in any way. But it will be remembered that on the occasion of the Rawalpindi Darbár, the late Mahárája was falsely accused of carrying on secret correspondence with the Russian officials, and even an insult was offered to His Highness at the very darbar. Evidently his lordship showed little statesmanship in displeasing an old friendly ally, and his conduct was justly condemned by the native newspapers at He then proposed the appointment of a Resident and the establishment of a British force in Kashmir. The ill-treatment which the late Mahárája had received from Government, and the unpalatable proposal above referred to, aggravated Mahárája Ranbir Singh's sickness and hastened his death. Mahárája Pratáp Singh very reluctantly consented to the appointment of a Resident, and Mr. Plowden was at once sent to Kashmir. Soon after his arrival some European soldiers had kine killed by their dogs. Although the killing of a cow is a moissing very grave offence according to the laws of Kashmir, Lord. Dufferin's Government inflicted no punishment on the soldiers. Babu Jogendra Chandra, Vakil, Lahore, has given a satisfactory reply to the charges which were brought against Maharaja Pratap Singh. The withdrawal of power from His Highness evoked general opposition, under the conviction that the action

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of Government in the matter had not been aboveboard. The Mahárája should have been deposed in a straightforward manner, and Rája Amar Singh placed on the throne. The present Council of Regency is a farce. Although Colonel Nisbett is not a Member of the Council, yet the Council follows him about everywhere, like a tail. Three lakhs of rupees have been taken out of the state treasury to be spent on the construction of roads, and Europeans are encouraged to settle in Kashmír. Are these measures calculated to replenish the empty treasury and to improve the condition of the people? The charges which have been brought against the Mahárája are applicable to Lord Dufferin with double force. He rendered the condition of the Indian treasury very unsatisfactory by declaring several unnecessary wars, and increased the distress of the people by adding to their burdens. There is reason to fear that Lord Lansdowne is inclined to follow his predecessor's extravagant and warlike policy. It is believed that he will shortly declare war on the frontier. The expenses of the expedition may necessitate the imposition of a new tax. But his lordship would do well to make a point of ameliorating the condition of the people.

The Hindustáni (Lucknow), of the 15th December, after Calcutta Town Hall meet. giving an account of the proceedings of the Calcutta Town Hall meeting, expresses approval of Babu Surendra Nath Banarji's proposal regarding the establishment of a leper asylum, but disapproves of his conduct in getting his motion passed with the assistance of schoolboys. The Hindustáni is glad to hear that the Babu has offered to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the expenses of the proposed asylum, and hopes that more subscriptions will be forthcoming, and that the scheme will become an accomplished fact.

Circulation,

The Hindustáni (Lucknow), of the 15th December, publishElection of Congress dees the proceedings of the two meetings
legates at Lucknow.
held at Lucknow on the 13th and 14thidem for the election of delegates. The Anjuman-i-Muhammadi held a meeting on the 13th idem, under the presidency
of Sayyid Haidar Mirza; passed a resolution thanking Mr.

Girculation, 300 copies. Bradlaugh for the services rendered by him to this country; and elected 34 delegates for the next Bombay Congress. Next day, a general meeting of the inhabitants of Lucknow was held at the Lyall Hall, Pandit Sham Narayan being voted to the chair. Resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Bradlaugh for his services to this country; expressing approval of his Bill for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils; and empowering the delegates to present an address to him on behalf of the meeting. Eighty-five delegates were elected.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The Rahbar (Moradabad), of the 14th December, publishes the proceedings of the public meeting Election of Congress delegates at Moradabad. held at the house of Babu Rám Chandra, M. A., Vakíl, Moradabad, on the 12th idem, for the election of the Congress delegates. The meeting was a fairly representative one, being composed of Hindus and Musalmans in almost equal proportions. The attendance amounted to over 300 men, and Nawab Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khin, the younger son of Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan, the late ruler of Rampur, was expected to preside, but he was unavoidably absent. Babu Rám Chandra, M.A., occupied the chair, and Babu Kali Prasanno, Vakil, Bareilly, and Munshi Shahab-ul-din Khan addressed the meeting on the aims and objects of the Congress. Four Hindu and four Muhammadan delegates were elected, Nawab Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan being one of them.

Circulation, 370 copies. The Mihr-i-Nimroz (Bijnor), of the 14th December, on the authority of a correspondent, gives an account of a National Congress meeting held at Ajmere on the 30th Novem-

Muhammadan condemned the Congress as a seditious movement and declared that Musalmans had nothing to do with it. In reply, a Hindu defended the Congress, and said that had the movement savoured of disloyalty, no class of the community would have been justified in supporting it. Pirji Muhammad Imam Ah, a Muhammadan physician of Ajmere, declared that Musalmans had full sympathy with the Congress; that he was ready to discuss the principles of the Congress with its

opponents; and that any opposition to the Congress on the part of Musalmans was not in accordance with the dictates of the Quran. He was followed by Nazar Ali, the Manager of the Rajputana Herald, who made a short speech. Ten delegates were elected, six being Hindus, two Musalmans and two Christians.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Rafiu-l-Akhbár (Benares), of the 16th December, selection of assessors complains that, at the instance of the District Magistrate, the Tahsildár at Benares selects assessors from among the tax-payers, without regard to their intellectual qualifications; and that the result is that many ignorant persons are often selected, who cannot possibly give any assistance to the Court of Session in the dispensation of justice. The editor urges that the Magistrate should adopt a better system for the selection of assessors.

Circulation, 250 copies.

EDUCATION.

The Aligarh Institute Gazette, of the 17th December,

Condemnation of the adoption of a high standard of education by universities.

protests against a high standard of education being adopted by any university, and regrets to say that the desire shown by the Panjáb University

for raising the standard during the last three years, has greatly injured the cause of education. Every university should fix a moderate standard, in order that students may have an opportunity and an inclination to prosecute their studies. It should be remembered that real education begins, and not ends, with the completion of the university career.

The same paper, referring to Lord Lansdowne's remark in

Comments on Lord Lansdowne's observation that natives should seek education for its own sake. his Panjab University speech, that persons should seek education for its own sake, and not as a means of obtaining employment in the Government ser-

vice, observes that in England, France, Germany and all other countries, learning is generally sought only as a means of earning a livelihood. This country, of course, is no exception to the rule. Natives, have no trade or commerce

Circulation, 493 copies.

and no Muhammadan Chaplains and Bishops are appointed. Under these circumstances, educated natives naturally look up to Government for providing employment for them. They know very well that, the number of posts being limited, Government cannot possibly give a berth to every graduate, but cui bono? There were and still are some men in Europe who loved and love learning for its own sake. In Asia, too, there were such men in times gone by, and probably some are still to be found. Again, it should be observed that the education imparted by the Indian universities is generally very superficial, and does not lead to the growth of a true love for learning. The theory that knowledge should be sought for its own sake is, no doubt, a very charming one, but it is of little practical value.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 300 copies. The Dabdaba-i-Qaisari (Bareilly), of the 14th December, complains that at Basi butchers threw stones at a Hindu religious procession, and afterwards on the day of the Dewali supplied mutton, mixed with beef, to Hindus; and advises Hindus to refrain from the use of meat altogether, or to make their own arrangements for the supply of meat.

Circulation, 310 copies. The Titi-i-Hind (Meerut), of the 16th December, in Akhbár-i-Am of Lahore abused by the Titi-i-Hind abuses the Akhbár-i-Am newspaper of terms.

(Meerut), of the 16th December, in its supplement, called the Meerut Punch abuses the Akhbár-i-Am newspaper of Lahore in obscene terms.

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88	Kárnámah Káshi Pattriká	Lucknow Benares	Urdu Hindi-Urdu	Weekly "	Muhammad Yáqúb, Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	Dec.	1889. 16th	D86.	1889. 18th 23rd	250 500 eln cop	250 copies. 500 copies (in- cluding: 342 copies taken
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3	Oudh Punch	2	:	Weekly		" 12th	•	22nd	copies taken by Govt.) 450 copies.	taken t.)	
344	Praja Hitkárak Praykg Samáchár Roffu-l-Abbbh	Allahabad	Hindi "		Kám Chandra Dewaki Nandan Ghulám Husain	" 15th " 16th	* *	20th. 17th	400		
349	Rabbar Rájpútána Gazette	Moradabad Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi,		Partsb Kishun Mursd Alf	" 14th & 20th " 16th	* * *	19th & 21st, 19th	001	2 2 2	
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52	Sitara-i-Hind Subodh Sindhu	Moradabad	Marathi.		Banwari Lal Lakshman Anant	" 20th		22nd	125 248		
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SELECTIONS

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Received up to 30th December, 1889.

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